WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Iredell county Bible Society was held on Monday the first day of August, in the Presbyterian Church at Statesville. The assembly was larger than on any former occasion, embracing many persons of intelligence and respectability, from almost every part of the country, and belonging to different denominations of Christians. We do not recollect of ever having seen so numerous and respectable an audience, collected for any similar object in this part of the state.

From the annual report of the board of managers which was read by James Campbell, Esq. it appeared that the society received into its depository last year, 200 copies of the sacred volume; and remitted $180 to the American Bible Society. In the three preceding years, 950 Bibles and Testaments were received into the depository, and $350 remitted to the Parent Society; making a total since the society went into operation in 1822, of 1150 Bibles and Testaments, and $530 remitted to the American Bible Society. Only about 150 copies of the sacred writings remain in the Society's depository.

The Rev. James Stafford, of Thyatira, delivered the anniversary discourse. It was a very ingenious, able, impressive and appropriate performance. Mr. Stafford had previously acquired the character of an interesting and popular preacher; but this was one of his happiest efforts—he made a deep impression on his numerous audience in favour of the institution whose cause he so ably defended and illustrated.

If those who allege that "Bible societies are a scheme for speculation;" or that "the Bible without note or comment" will make infidels, or be "subversive of all religion, natural and revealed," could have been present, they would, we apprehend, have felt the towering edifice which they had erected with much labor and ingenuity, totter to its very foundation. The speaker, however, did not spend most of his time in demolishing the strong holds in which the opponents of Bible Societies have been pleased to intrench themselves; this would have implied a languishing, instead of a prosperous and popular institution. But he illustrated in a perspicuous and interesting manner, the great utility of Bible Societies; and made an animated appeal to the patriot, and the christian, for continued exertions in the good work of circulating the Holy Scriptures.

Several persons came forward and enrolled their names on the list of subscribers; votes were passed to print the report of the managers, to purchase 200 Testaments of the Parent Society; and to remit the money (about $120) in the Treasury, which will not be needed for contingent expenses, to the American Bible Society. After the report was read, the Rev. William Moss, of the Methodist connexion, offered a fervent and impressive prayer to the Throne of Grace: Mr. Moss was appointed to deliver the next anniversary discourse. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on the preceding Sabbath, and a small collection taken up for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Experience daily teaches us, more and more to value the labours of those men who framed the Constitution of the United States. And although some parts of that instrument appear, when detached from the rest, defective and improvable, yet altogether, it is an admirable production. For instance, the method of choosing the President by the House of Representatives, and especially the giving to the small states equal right with the large ones in that election, upon the first view of the matter, appears absurd and ridiculous, and at war with Republicanism. No doubt it is a point that presents serious difficulties, of which we have evidence in the fact, that a great many propositions for amending this article have been submitted to the people and their rulers, none of which have, as yet, been adopted. But it is an unfair rule of interpretation that we adopt, when we detach this article of the constitution from the remainder of the instrument. The Constitution is evidently a *compromise*—a compact entered into by, and among, several independent and sovereign states, and contains some concessions on all sides, for the purpose of uniting the whole. The South had a large slave population, and were desirous of being represented in proportion, not to their *free* population, but to their *free* and *slave* population. This, certainly, as an abstract proposition, was as objectionable as any proposition could be: considered as property, *slaves* have no more right to representation than *horses*. In the south, too, all the states, except Maryland and South Carolina, had, at that time, almost unbounded territory; and the time was, no doubt, anticipated by the Convention, when this territory, swarming with an immense population, would give to the south such a numerical preponderance, that the small and confined states to the north and east would have little or no share in the administration of the government. To give effect to the different claims arising out of this state of the parties, the Convention allowed three-fifths of the slave population to be added to the free population, and in that proportion they are actually represented in the popular branch of our Congress. This was yielding an immense advantage, that now gives to the southern states an equiponderence in the National Assembly. Between 20 and 30 members beyond what the number of our freemen entitle us, have now a seat in that house, and an equal number is added to our Electors for President and Vice President. The equivalent for this regulation on which so much depends, is to be found in the Senate, composed of an equal number from each state, and in the ultimate manner in which a President is to be made in case the original electors fail to make one. And now, as reason and equity require that we should give up the advantages we have in the contract, at the same time that we ask the northern states to relinquish theirs, I would ask any man alive to the interests of the south, if he is prepared to make the experiment? For my part, believing the advantages by the provision in our favor much greater and more important to us than those we yield, I should most sincerely deprecate an exchange. And I am unwilling to disturb the Constitution, fearful that, if the question comes to be stirred, the northern states will be more than willing to grant our request, on the reasonable ground of reciprocity. If the northern people should ask us to alter the Constitution in this particular, and offer to us what would be really an *amendment*, I should have no scruple on the subject; but let us wait until they do so.

Of the amendments that have been proposed, and that, on deliberate reflection, appear to me really advantageous, I recollect but two: I should much approve of the electors being elected by districts. And perhaps it might be advisable for the electors all to meet at Washington, and out of the five highest to choose a President, dropping the lowest at each balloting, until there remain'd but two, and limiting the transaction to one day.

A FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CATCHING DUCKS.

Buffon, in his natural history, relates the following, as the mode by which the *Chinese* catch Ducks:

The Duck catcher ascertains a place, in a small lake or still creek, where a flock is in the habit of swimming apparently for amusement, an hour or two each day. In this place he sets afloat several calabashes, or gourds, the company of which on their first return the ducks do not seem to relish; but seeing no harm done, their shyness gradually wears off, and at length they swim among the calabashes with perfect unconcern. When this degree of familiarity is attained, the duck catcher puts a large calabash over his head, with holes for his eyes, and wades gently into the water, with his head only above the surface, till he finds himself in the midst of the ducks, when he seizes them, and continues to draw them under water by the legs, till he can secure no more to the girdle fastened for the purpose around his waist. The next day he resorts again to the same stratagem, and with similar success.

Cucumber seeds should be steeped for two days in milk and honey before they are set, to make the fruit sweeter and pleasanter. Pliny says, to make a delicate sallad of cucumbers, boil them first, then peel them from the rind, and serve them up with oil, vinegar and honey. Columella has recorded a variety of wonderful stories respecting the garden cucumber; and some English authors of great celebrity, have stated that when a cucumber vine is growing, if you set a pot of water, about five or six inches distance from it, it will shoot so much in twenty-four hours as to touch it: but that it will shrink from oil and turn fairly away from it.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

ABOLITION OF TITLES.

The Chancellor, we understand, has directed the titles of *honor* and *esquire* to be stricken out of proceedings in his Court. We were at one time inclined to think, in common with some of the members of the bar, that this was a matter falling within the maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*. Upon further reflection, the measure strikes us in a different light. The titles, referred to, are at least unmeaning and frivolous, if not anti-republican; and the example, thus set, by one filling the high office of Chancellor, will go far towards their abolition in humbler stations. No one can have forgotten the formidable column of *Esq's.* which some time ago appeared in the American—enough to convince even Miss Wright herself, that with all our republicanism, and in spite of the express prohibition of our federal constitution, we are still a title-loving people.

CORONATION OATH.

Charles X. promises in his oath, to honor and protect the Holy Catholic religion; to do justice and right to his subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the constitutional charter, which he swears faithfully to observe. We have no objection to the oath, it is as it should be, but what faith is to be placed in the promised observance? View the lives and characters of most of the monarchs of Europe, and what are they, but scenes of perjury, bloodshed and cruelty. What respect have they paid to religion but to make it an engine of power and aggrandizement, a mere cloak for oppression? Where has the solemn sanction of legal rights been the principle of action? With them constitutions dwindle into mere form, when the strong arm of power sanctions with impunity a violation. This solemn mockery before high heaven will ere long meet its just retribution. Let it come.

Masonic Mirror.

THE DREWER'S COACHMAN.

Honest William, an easy and good natur'd fellow,
Would a little too oft get a little too mellow;
Body coachman was he to an eminent brewer—
No better e'er sat on a box, to be sure.
His coach was kept clean, and no mothers or nurses
Took that care of their babes, that he took of his horses.
He had these—aye, and fifty good qualities more; [o'er:
But the business of tippling could ne'er be got
So his master effectually mended the matter—
By procuring a coachman who drank nothing but water:
Now, William, says he, you see the plain case,
Had you drank as he does, you'd kept a good place. [so,
Drink water! qouth William—had all men done
You'd never have wanted a coachman, I trow:
They're soakers, like me, whom you load with reproaches,
That enable you brewers to ride in your coaches.

The Philadelphia papers inform us, that the body of a drowned man was discovered and raised on Tuesday last, in the river Schuylkill, by placing a loaf of bread, into which about three ounces of quicksilver had been introduced, in the water. Two experiments were made in the first instance, the loaf floated about 50 or 60 feet, and then became stationary, remaining still for 25 minutes, altho' chips were thrown into the water to move it. On the second trial, the loaf floated to near the same spot; and immediately afterwards, the body appeared on the surface, about three feet from the loaf.

An infallible receipt for killing bed-bugs and fleas.

Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedrooms with common salt and water, and these troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

REVELL & TEMPLETON,
TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories
IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glass-ware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars; assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Proposals

FOR publishing in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the
"WESTERN FARMER,"
by *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a faint outline of the path he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, lest, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection: That his selections shall be such as neither to offend the delicate, to depress the feeble, nor pass the guilty without castigation.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to import, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten; and Religion shall be entitled to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the assiduous aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful fireside companion to manhood, and a useful instructer to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that aphorism of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless: on all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in wealth and in morals, would lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demi-royal sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at $3 per annum, if paid in advance, and $3 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. t73 *WILLIAM AUSTIN.*

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston vs. Robert Westmoreland: Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, CPk.

State of North-Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3m71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3m72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3m82

Witness, *DAVID COLEMAN*, c. c. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

It is stated in an European paper, that during the late discussion of the Catholic question, in one of his examinations, Dr. Doyle disclosed with great candor and frankness, a historical exposition of the highest interest. It was unknown, before, that, until the death of the last of the Stuarts, the Pretender had always nominated Catholics to the vacant Sees in Ireland. The English Government, with all its gold, had never been able to get at this secret; and when we reflect that it was perhaps in the keeping of ten thousand individuals, so admirable an example of guarded fidelity towards the legitimate Sovereign recalls to recollection, that the only General of Maria Theresa, whom the king of Prussia despaired of being able to corrupt, was an Irishman, and that Louis XVI. had no more faithful defenders than the Irish attached to his service.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON SMUTTY WHEAT.

MR. SKINNER: I have been making some observations on smutty wheat, which, if you should esteem worthy an insertion in your valuable paper, you may do so.

In the year 1821, I procured a handful of smutty wheat heads, cut about the first joint, about a week before harvest, and attached them to a bush in my garden. I viewed them very frequently, and in about three weeks after harvest I discovered the smut-bug or fly eating its way out through the chaff and bran. I then selected 10 or 15 heads, and placed them in a glass jar, and confined them closely by means of a piece of brown paper, which I perforated with small pin holes for the purpose of admitting air. I also placed 30 grains of the smutted wheat in anothe jar, securing them in a similar manner, and placed them both in such a situation that the sun was admitted, and the rain excluded. I soon perceived the insects making their appearance in both jars, and still keeping them in that situation until the several frosts commenced. I observed the fly was alive, and made its habitation of the grain they were feeding on, where they would remain during cold weather, until giving the jar a violent shake, they would venture forth. About the last of November, fearing my glasses would be blown down, I took them into a room in which there was continually a fire, after which I paid no attention to them until Christmas, when I discovered the bugs were still alive, though not so numerous as usual. I examined them again in the month of March, when I could find none of them. I placed them again in the sun, until the fall of the year, when not one bug made its appearance, although more than one-half of the smutty wheat was still whole. Of the grains, I suppose, one-half remained, and those in the head in the same proportion. I then rubbed out the good and three smutty grains, and having washed them, I sowed them together. They grew, have ripened well, and not one smutty grain is to be found. I have shelled all out, and examined them so minutely as to be convinced there is none. The produce is about the amount of a small sheaf. I attended to it from its blossoming until ripe, and never observed any insect about it.

A. SEYMOUR.

Hardy county, Va. July 30, 1825.

The lamentations about *the hot weather*, are as unanimous throughout the country as the acclamations about *Lafayette*. These complaints savour too much of effeminacy. The ability to endue the vicissitudes of the seasons is as essential to practical virtue, as the inclination to sustain them is a part of practical piety. It is for our benefit that the sun pours forth his torrid beams, under whose influence we are so restless and uneasy. Inanimate life requires aliment. The vegetable kingdom must ripen into maturity, the flowers must blossom, and the harvest flourish, though it cost our ladies a parasol, and delicate gentlemen an umbrella.

The laws of nature are equal. The aggregate of heat required for vegetation must be nearly uniform throughout the year in all parts of the world, though necessarily exhibited in longer or shorter periods. Cooks explain the difference by what is called a slow or a quick fire. Now the application of fire is not, it is true, agreeable at all times, though we apply it without remorse to all substances but ourselves. Nor are we consistent in our sensitiveness on this subject. In pursuit of pleasure, we forget the atmosphere entirely. You who have so much leisure to con thermometers, do you ever carry one into a theatre or to a Fourth of July oration? The true thermometer exists in the affections. If these be pure and sinless, they will grow and gladden in the sun of heaven, and recognize in his warmth the benevolence of nature.

Charleston Courier.

Cobbett, in speaking of the corruption of the British Press, says the editors sell their columns by the *inch!*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.

We mentioned a few papers since, the manumission of *eighty-seven* slaves, by a gentleman residing in Virginia. The gentleman who has thus distinguished himself is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City County, living near Sandy Point, on James river. Capt. Russell informs us that there were put on board the Hannah and Elizabeth, eighty-seven colored people of all ages, from three months to forty years, being all the slaves which Mr. M. owned, except two old men, whom he likewise manumitted, but who, being past service, he retains and supports them. The value of these negroes at the prices going, might be estimated at about *twenty-six thousand dollars!*—and Mr. M. has expended, previous to their embarkation, about 1,200 dollars in purchasing ploughs, hoes, iron, and other articles of husbandry for them, besides providing them with several suits of clothes to each, provisions, groceries, cooking utensils, and every thing which he supposed they might require for their comfort during the passage, and for their use after their arrival out. He also paid 1,600 dollars for the charter of the vessel.

But Mr. Minge's munificence does not end here. On the bank of the river, as they were about to go on board, he had *a peck of dollars* brought down, and calling them all around him, under a tree, distributed the hoard among them in such sums and under such regulations that each individual did, or would, receive *seven dollars*.

Mr. Minge is about 24 or 25 years of age, unmarried, and unincumbered in every respect; possesses an ample fortune, and has received the benefits of collegiate education at Harvard University. He assigned no other motive for having freed his slaves, and for his subsequent acts of generosity towards them, than that he conceived it would be doing a service to his country to send them out of it; that they had all been good servants, but that he was rich enough without them.

We have heard of splendid sacrifices at the shrine of philanthropy; aged men on quitting the stage of mortal existence have bequeathed large endowments to public charities, and princely legacies to religious and moral institutions. But where shall we find an instance of the kind attributed to a man of Mr. Minge's age? The case is, we believe, without a parrallel.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are such of the cases decided at the late term of the Supreme Court, as we had not room for in our last, and as may prove of interest to our readers:

John Streator's heirs *v.* Nathaniel Jones & Martin Lane, from Wake. Report of the clerk filed. Time to except to report, till the first week of next Term allowed to both parties.

Thomas Henderson and A. S. H. Burges, *v.* John Stuart, et al. from Wake. Report of the clerk of this court filed, and exceptions taken thereto by complainant's counsel.

David S. Goodloe assignee, *v.* Warner Taylor, app. from Granville. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Tar River Navigation Company, appellant, *v.* Moses Neal, from Franklin. Judgment that the nonsuit he set aside and rule for a new trial be made absolute.

Elisha B. Smith *v.* John R. Campbell, from Halifax: Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

The Governor, to the use of Thomas J. Armstrong, appellant, *v.* J. Judges adm'r. and others, from Hallifax. Judgment that the nonsuit be set aside; rule for a new trial be made absolute.

David Clark, to the use of Thomas Cox, appellant, *v.* Thomas Shields, from Halifax. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed; the rule for a new trial discharged.

Doe on Dem. Mordecai and others, *v.* Roe and Jesse Olive, appellant, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Barton Field appellant. *v.* Peter J. Mallett, from Cumberland: Judgment of the Court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

William Little, et al. *v.* Daniel May, from Anson. Judgment for the plaintiff. Ordered that procedendo issue.

Bank of Newbern, appt. *v.* John Sneed, from Craven. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John Boyd and others, *v.* William Carson, from Mecklenburg. Decree of the Court, that the injunction be dissolved with costs.

WHITE VEILS INJURIOUS.

White veils, now so much worn, have a tendency to increase sun-burns and freckles, by their increasing the intensity of the sun's light. They are also very injurious to the eyes, and will in a short time spoil the freshest, and dim the most brilliant. Green is the only color which should be worn as a summer veil.

A Ballston paper gives, as a striking effect of the heat, the melting of the honey in the Bee Hives, and the drowning of the Bees.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

As the deepest and most intense anxiety to become acquainted with the proceedings of this Body pervades the public mind, we hasten to spread before our readers the substance of the intelligence, contained in the papers and private communications, received by the last night's mail.

On Monday, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, the Delegates appointed by the Friends of Reform in 36 counties in this state (Virginia) assembled in Convention, pursuant to appointment, in the New Presbyterian Church in Staunton.

The Honorable WILLIAM MCCOY, of Pendleton, was elected *President*, SAMUEL EDWARDS, Esq. of Loudon, *Secretary*, and Mr. JOHN CLARKE, of Augusta, *Door-Keeper*.

The Convention being thus organized, was on motion, adjourned till Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

The Convention having met pursuant to adjournment, several of the Delegates from the Counties of Rockingham, Greenbrier, Shenandoah, and Randolph, who were absent the day before, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Campbell, the following Resolution, which was adopted, was offered as a substitute for sundry Resolutions, presented by Messrs. Mercer, Doddridge, Chapline, Lewis of Spottsylvania, Cooke, Thompson of Fairfax, Perrow, and Scott of Fauquier, expressive of the opinions which they respectively entertained in relation to the object of the meeting.

Resolved, That a Committee of one Member from each Delegation be appointed to inquire and report what measures, in their opinion, it is proper and expedient for this Meeting to adopt, for the attainment of the object for which it is assembled. 38 gentlemen were accordingly appointed to compose said committee.

The various Resolutions, above alluded to, were, on motion, referred to this Committee.

And the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, but as the Committee had not yet prepared its Report, it was adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M. at which hour the Committee presented a Report, which was ordered by the House to be taken up in a Committee of the whole, the next day.

This Report consists of a series of Resolutions, the most important and interesting of which are, that the Constitution is defective and should be amended.

1st. By a radical change in the organization of the Executive Department.

2dly. By an extension of the Right of Suffrage,—and

3dly. By a more equal apportionment of Representation.

It also contains a solemn disclaimer against any, the slightest interference with the *Independence of the Judiciary*, and concludes by recommending that a Memorial be presented from the Meeting and from the different Counties in the State, praying the passage of a Law, by which the sense of the People on the subject of a Convention may be ascertained.

The deliberations of this Body have been conducted with great moderation, wisdom and dignity, and have most sadly disappointed the expectations of all those who prophecied that its proceedings would exhibit nothing but a scene of confusion, violence and anarchy.

The Convention, it was supposed, would adjourn this evening, sine die.

We understand, says the New-York Statesman, that Judge Griffith, of Burlington, New-Jersey—a gentleman highly qualified for the office,—will be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Mr. Caldwell, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—It is a fact that England receives from Ireland yearly, as much grain, as is equal to the whole exports of flour from the United States.

Egypt.—The Pacha is urging the cultivation of sugar throughout his dominions, and by way of increasing the *moral* force of his people, he intends distilling large quantities of rum, which will give them *spirit* for the bastinado.

The government of the Netherlands has lately cast at the Ironworks of Siraing, the head of the immense lion that is to ornament the grand national monument on the plains of Waterloo. The weight of the head alone is 5,000lb, or nearly 5 tons; the weight of the entire lion will be 60,000lb., or nearly 30 tons English.

It is stated, in a letter from Madrid, that the Queen of Spain is in a state of pregnancy. The report at Madrid is, that Ferdinand has been to the statue of the Virgin, which is at Aranjues, and has there made a vow, that if he be blessed with a son, he will offer up as a sacrifice to the Virgin, all the negroes (constitutionalists) in his dominions. *English paper.*

St. DOMINGO and FRANCE.

The only information of interest which we have this day to notice under our Foreign Department, is the completion of a commercial arrangement between France and Hayti, and an acknowledgment of Haytian Independence. It appears that Havti has purchased this favor from France for the sum of 150 millions of francs, to be paid in five annual instalments; and also by placing the commerce with France on a favorable footing, subjecting French trade, by French citizens in French vessels, to only half the duties imposed on other nations. It is to be expected that this recognition will have an immediate and powerful influence on the prosperity of Hayti: and that it will induce powers both in Europe and this hemisphere, who have hitherto hesitated as to the policy of the measure, to follow the example which has thus been set by France.

The acknowledgment of the Independence of the French part of *St. Domingo*, by the government of France, is one of those events which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the statesman. The question has been so long in agitation, that the occurrence does not excite much surprise: but, regarding it in a political view, it is not among the least important of the extraordinary incidents of the times in which we live.

The Island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, is one of the richest of the whole West India group. It lies between Jamaica, to the west, and Porto Rico, to east, and is 390 miles long, from east to west, and from 60 to 150 broad. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the name originally given to it by that celebrated navigator, was Hispaniola. Hayti is supposed to be the native Indian name of it. Prior to the treaty of peace between Spain and France, in 1795, the eastern part belonged to the Spaniards, and the western part to the French. By that treaty, the Spanish part was ceded to France. In the early part of the French revolution, the western part was subject to the most frightful calamities. To the insurrection of the Negroes was added the contests between the Patriots and Royalists. In September, 1793, the latter called in the English, who landed, and provisionally took possession of mole St. Nicholas and Jeremie. Some other places submitted; but several of them were retaken by the republicans, in 1794; and in 1798 the English entirely evacuated the island. The subsequent history of St. Domingo is familiar to most of our readers. In consequence of the successful revolt of the blacks, the white population that escaped the massacre dispersed, great numbers of them coming to the United States. A negro government was erected under Toussant Souverture, who, on the French invasion, under Napoleon, by General Le Clerc, was entrapped, and sent to France, where he died. Two governments were afterwards instituted—one of the negroes, under Christophe, in the monarchial, or imperial form—another of the mulattoes, under Petion, in the republican form. The tyranny of Christophe, and the mildness of Petion, presented themselves to the inhabitants of the island in strong contrast; and the result was an insurrection against the authority of the former, who, in peril of his life from his own troops, put an end to his existence, and the whole power fell into the hands of President Boyer, the successor of Petion, whose government is a kind of military democracy, conducted with great energy and considerable ability. The treaty of independence with France will, it is said, put thirty millions of dollars into the pockets of the old proprietors, many of whom, or their descendants, no doubt, reside in the United States.

Since the Sovereign of France has acknowledged the independence of Hayti, other governments may do the same; and, on the part of the United States, such recognition will remove one obstacle, at least, to the payment of the claims which some of our citizens have on the authorities of the island. Ought our government to acknowledge this independence? and what will Great-Britain do?

The recognition is remarkable, chiefly, as being the first acknowledgment, by any Cabinet, of the independence of the blacks, or of any separate power in any of the islands of the West Indies. What influence it may have on the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and other islands, is not exactly foreseen; although it is clear, that, in the sequel, these must become independent also, or change masters, or protectors. Without a navy, or even the means of self-defence on land, from a formidable invasion, none of these islands can enjoy any thing more than a nominal Independence. Apart from any association with Europe, or continental America, they can only exist, with self government, in virtue of a guarantee of the naval powers. Of all nations, the United States have the deepest interest in their political destiny.—*Nat. Jour.*

On Sunday afternoon, three bales of cotton were discovered to be on fire in a store in Wall-street, New-York; upon which some linseed oil had been accidentally spilt, which produced the combustion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

Mr. White: The following list of the different Battles fought in the Revolutionary war, may be worth a place in your paper, to amuse the rising generation:

Battle of Concord, April 19th,	1775;
Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 15th,	1775;
Battle at Old Hampton, Virginia, where we took 5 deck'd vessels, some time in November,	1775;
Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, (Virginia) Dec. 18th,	1775;
Battle Fort Washington, 17th Nov.	1776;
Battle Fort Lee, 19th Nov.	1776;
Battle of Trenton, when General Washington and his army took 1000 Hessians, &c. 26th Dec.	1776;
Battle of Princeton, 2nd Jan.	1777;
Battle of Brandywine, 11th Sept.	1777;
Battle of Germantown, 4th Oct.	1777;
Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga, on the 17th October,	1777;
Battle of the Red Banks, Oct. 22d.	1777;
Battle of Monmouth, June 28th,	1778;
Battle Stony Point, 16th July,	1779;
Battle of Long Island, 27th Aug.	1776;
Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Virginia, Oct 19th,	1781;
Battle of King's Mountain, I think, was sometime in October,	1781;
Battle of Guilford, North-Carolina, 15th March,	1781;

Dear Sir: The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, except some of those in the Southern States, which I was not knowing to, nor acquainted with.

I am highly tickled to read in your paper, the commemoration of the 4th of July, and to hear of such brave soldiers, at home! Pray, sir, how many of this brave band would go forth to battle? I think not one of ten: they would play up the old game—one to his farm, and another to his merchandize, &c.

Your citizens were not as friendly to the poor old Revolutionary soldiers, as they were in Cabarrus county; there they gave all of us that would come and partake, a chance of doing so without expense; they were willing to pay the expenses of every old soldier who would come to eat, drink, and be merry. The Revolutionary men don't thank any set of men, for making great entertainments, &c. when each man is to pay his own bill, at your great City Hotel.

Gentlemen, I am in hopes that, at next Fourth of July, you will give a general invitation,* to the poor old Revolutionary soldiers—although they are cast out and despised, like so many old cart-horses.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

July 26th, 1825.

* Yes, and we are in hopes so too. It is a criminal piece of negligence it was not done this year; for nothing could give a better effect to such an occasion, than the presence of some of those veterans who fought, and successfully fought, for the achievement of that great event which we met to commemorate. ED.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: That the dead should be interred with decency, and that places appropriated for interment ought to be kept suitably enclosed, is a principle as well founded in scripture, as it is consonant to reason. Notwithstanding this, the ruinous situation in which too many of our grave yards are to be found, declares that many of our citizens appear to think it unnecessary to erect any kind of barrier, to prevent the beasts from insulting the slumbering dust of their departed friends. To this state of things, there are, however, many honorable exceptions: to one of which, permit me to invite your attention. Pursuant to a resolution previously adopted, the citizens of Iredell county, adjacent to Bethany meeting-house, assembled at that place, to the number of several hundred, on the 4th Monday of last month, for the purpose of enclosing the grave yard with a wall of stone. The citizens encamped on the ground, and in three days, quarried, hauled, hammered the stone, and built a wall enclosing about an acre of ground. The height of the wall is four feet, and its medium breadth twenty inches. Perhaps for despatch, neatness and durability, the work is not excelled by any thing of the kind in the state. The materials had to be obtained at the distance of near three miles.

It is also grateful to have it in my power to state, that no serious accident happened during the time.

My simple object in stating the above facts, is to pay a just tribute of respect to the citizens of that part of this county who were engaged in the work referred to; and, also, to excite others to engage in works of a similar nature, where the reputation of our common country requires them.

A SPECTATOR.

Iredell county, 4th Aug. 1825.

COTTON.

A letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) of the 5th inst. says of the cotton crops—"The present appearances of the coming crops of Sea Islands are certainly very gloomy. The heavy winds and incessant rains we have had, have very materially injured the crops all round us. The same complaints on this Island, are heard from Hilton-Head and St. Helena, and I fear extends every where on the sea-board."

Salisbury:

AUGUST 16, 1825.

THE ELECTION.

The General Election, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this State, took place on Thursday last, the 11th inst. In consequence of the intense interest felt on the result of the Congressional Election, a greater vote was given in this town (and, we presume, throughout the county) than has been received, perhaps, ever before. The following table of the votes given in the county, we have taken from the official statement:

	Caldwell. Borough.	Cong'ss. Giles.	Long.	S. Jones. Senate.	Commons. Clement.	Andrews.	Linn.
Salisbury,	123	700	42	204	165	79	175
Mocksville,		302	37	70	355	37	33
Thomps'n's		122	10	70	10	128	1
Neely's,		126	8	63	96	28	24
Brickh'se's		140	35	82	80	116	9
Fulton.		117	3	54	116	7	7
Morgan's,		73		15	54	18	31
Haden's,		70		20	55	2	33
Barringer's,		34	3	34	21	15	32
Total	123	1684	188	722	959	724	710

From which it will be seen that *Samuel Jones*, Esq. is elected to the Senate, and *John Clement*, and *George Andrews*, Esqs. to the Commons, from the county; and *David F. Caldwell*, Esq. from the Borough. For Thos. Matthews (not a candidate) 62 votes were given for the senate.

From DAVIDSON County,

We learn that Jesse Hargrave is elected to the Senate: Hargrave 537, Peace, 144 votes. John Smith and Joseph Spurgen, are elected to the Commons: Smith, 778, Spurgen, 570, Dodge, 561. For Congress, Giles, 711, Long, 579 votes.

From CABARRUS County,

We learn that Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. is elected to the Senate; and Robt. Pickens, and Christopher Melchor, to the Commons, from that county. We have not learned the state of the polls.

Edgecombe county—Louis D. Wilson, Senate; Henry Bryan and Moses Baker, Commons.
Pitt county,—John Joiner, Senate; J. C. Gorham and S. Allen, Commons.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this branch of the American Bible Society, was held in this place on Monday the 8th instant. The meeting was opened by a very appropriate and interesting discourse, in which the objections against Bible Societies were stated and answered; and the utility, necessity, and benign influence of them, shown in a very happy and impressive manner, by the Rev. *James Stafford*. The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read; the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were called for, exhibited, and approved. The meeting was rendered highly interesting, by the presence of a respectable number of the neighboring Clergy, and others who took an animated and conspicuous part in the various objects discussed. In the whole proceedings of the occasion, the most perfect harmony prevailed, and but one spirit seemed to animate the bosoms of all present—namely, a determination "to go forward" with a humble yet firm reliance on *Him* who has promised that "even a cup of cold water" given in his name, shall not lose its reward.

Among other resolutions unanimously passed, were the following:

First: That a committee be chosen, whose duty it shall be, to address some suitable agent, or agents, in each Captain's company in the county, requesting them to ascertain and report the number of Bibles needed within the limits of the company.

Second: That it be made the duty of each Officer and Manager of this Society, to be furnished with copies of the constitution, and a subscription paper, and to use every effort in his power to obtain additional members, donations, &c. for the purpose of strengthening the interests, and increasing the respectability, of the Society;

Third: That, instead of two dollars, the sum paid on becoming a member of the Society, it shall be fixed at one dollar. The annual tax to continue the same, namely, one dollar.

Fourth: That an immediate supply of Bibles and Testaments be ordered on—the number, and qualities, at the discretion of the President and Officers.

In the course of the interesting remarks made, by the Members of the Society, and those who were providentially present, many important and animating facts and observations were stated; and, feeble and limited as have been our past operations, it appeared that good had been done. The light and consolations of the gospel had been carried into dwellings where, perhaps, its light had never beamed, and its consolations never been felt. To the poor and destitute, the scriptures have been distributed gratuitously, or at a mere nominal price. More than 400 Bibles and Testaments have been disposed of. Much, it is evident, remains to be done. From facts, stated by pious and intelligent members, from different parts of our county, it appears that the number of families and individuals destitute of the Holy Scriptures, is far greater than cold hearted opposers are willing to admit. In some sections the destitution is truly deplorable; and, in a Christian land, it is truly astonishing.

In his address to the children of Israel, a little before his death, Moses, speaking of the divine Law, says, "It is not a vain thing for you, because it is your life." To every son and daughter of Adam, the same language is applicable, respecting the sacred volume. It is their *life*; their *spiritual* and *eternal life*. It is their only security against *Death—spiritual* and *eternal Death*.

It is not enough that, in every family, there should be a copy of the Bible; but every individual, who can read and understand the plain precepts of the gospel, should have *one*, exclusively his own. Such would be the case, were its inestimable value felt and acknowledged by the world. In the trifling concerns of this world, we attach a peculiar value to what is exclusively our own. Who is not eager to obtain a copy of that instrument which secures to him an earthly inheritance? With how much more solicitude, then, should every man regard his Bible? Who would be destitute of it, even for one hour, did he duly estimate the value of that inheritance which it secures? "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away." Bible Societies, like the Angel whom Saint John saw flying through the Heavens, with the everlasting Gospel, are unquestionably the means God in his all-wise Providence has seen fit to use, for conveying a knowledge of his word to all the nations of the globe. No human efforts can arrest their progress. A flame has been kindled up, that many waters cannot quench.—Their operations will not cease, until the scriptures are translated into all the languages and dialects, and are conveyed to all the nations, tongues, kindred, and people of the habitable globe: Until "The knowledge of the Lord shall cover the face of the whole earth, even as the waters cover the face of the mighty deep."

The following officers and managers, were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rev. J. O. FREEMAN. *President.*
Dr. Alex. Long, *Corresp'g. Sec'y*
Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. *Record'g. Sec'y.*
C. Fisher, Esq. *Treasurer.*
George Andrews, George Locke, John Fulton, John Linn, } *Vice Presidents.*

Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Rev. D. Sherer, Rev. Mr. Watts, Rev. Mr. Stafford, T. Holmes, D. F. Caldwell, M. A. Locke, P. White, Robt. Foster, S. L. Ferrand, M. Brown, J. M'Clelland, J. Giles, W. H. Slaughter, T. M'Neely, J. M'Culloch, A. Graham, R. Johnson, Jas. Jamison, S. Lemley, W. Harris, and Robt. Moore, *Managers.*

SINGULAR THEFT.

It is stated in the New-York papers, that, on the night of the 24th ult. a gang of thieves found means to worm themselves into the state penitentiary at Auburn, New-York; they stole sundry articles of clothing, &c. &c. and retreated with their booty, without molestation. It is a pity some of the keepers, or attendants, of the prison, could not have secured these light-fingered gentry while in, and saved the intervention of Judge and Jury to put them back. If "thieves could break *in* and steal," why could not the convicts break *out*, and "go their way?"

GOVERNOR TROUP.

From a paragraph in the Georgia Patriot, and from other information, we should conclude that Governor Troup left Milledgeville about the time Gen. Gaines was expected to arrive there. We should hope that the Governor would have had more regard to propriety and to the dignity of the executive office, than to have left the seat of Government, in order to avoid an interview with the officers of the General Government. Such a step, however it might gratify his own feelings, would not we should suppose, be approved of by *any* party. It would, indeed, be a strange sort of comment upon his own message, and would seem to be practically saying, that "having exhausted the argument" *we will take to our heels*—a course which we should suppose was not calculated to insure much commendation. *Aug. Chron.*

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Aug. 4.

Cotton, 15 1-5 cents, sales. Bacon, 6 1-2 a 7 1-2. Candles, mould, 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, scarce, 70. Flour, superfine $5 a 6. Iron, 6. Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 40 a 42 1-2. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 35 40 Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, 1-3 x $16 to 18. Wheat, new, 90 a 100.

CHARLESTON PRICES, August 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 55 a 65; stained do. 30 to 35; Maine and Santee, 40; short staple, 20 a 24 cts.; Whiskey 26 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 7; Hams, 8 a 10½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 25 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 16 *a* 18.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4½ a 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7½ per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The Cotton Market for the past week has been very inactive; the advises from Liverpool by the *Columbia* caused a decline of one to two cents per pound in *Upland*, and a greater reduction in *Sea Island*. Of the latter description the stock on hand is estimated to be about two thousand bales, a considerable part of which is going on ship board. A want of confidence in foreign markets kept purchasers from coming forward. The few sales that have been made during the week were at our quotations.

Flour.—A few sales of old Flour were effected at $4 a $4.50. Superfine fresh ground commands for home consumption, $5½.

Corn.—A considerable quantity of Corn arrived during the past week, and much of it remains afloat. The stock in store also is large, and sales heavy; but prices have not undergone any change.

Groceries.—Have not experienced any material alteration; no business of any consequence has been transacted in either *Coffee* or *Sugars*. *Molasses* would readily command our quotations, it having become scarce.

Married,

In this county, on the 5th of July last, by Jesse W. Walton, Esq. Mr. Samuel Galmon to Miss Mary Michaly.

Died,

In this county, on the 8th inst. with the bilious fever, William H. infant son of Mr. Francis Gibson.

At their place of residence in Anson county, the Rev. Joseph Williams and Martha his wife; the former on the 6th, the latter on the 8th July, being about forty hours between. Mr. Williams was in his 77th year—his wife about two years younger.

By Saturday's Mail.

We have just heard from Randolph and Chatham, the two lower counties of this Congressional district; John Long, jr. is elected, by a majority of 357 votes. The following is a recapitulation of the votes given in the district:

Rowan.....Giles, 1684:
Long, 188: Majority for Giles, 1496
Davidson—Giles, 711:
Long, 579: Majority for Giles, 132
Randolph... Long, 1240:
Giles, 147: Majority for Long, 1093
Chatham.....Long, 1239:
Giles, 347: Majority for Long, 892
Total for Long, in the District.....3246
Total for Giles in the District.....2889

Aggregate majority for Long in district, 357

Gen. La Fayette arrived at Washington City on the 1st inst. and took up his lodgings at the mansion of the President of the United States.

Gen. La Fayette does not, it is represented, go to France for a permanent residence; but intends, at the lapse of a short period, to return to the United States.

It is stated, in the Cheraw Intelligencer, of the 5th inst. that the small pox is raging in Columbia, in that state, (S. C.)

The "La Fayette Hotel," in Fayetteville, in this state, has been rented for a term of years, by Mr. Tracy, of the Mansion-House Hotel, Philadelphia.

The National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. announced the arrival of Mr. Shriver and Lieut. Trimble, two of the five gentlemen composing the Board for surveying the several routes for a great Post Road from that City to New Orleans.

The National Journal of the 6th inst. contains six wide and close columns of the defence of Com. Porter, (by his counsel) when the court adjourned till the next day.

The Virginia Convention at Staunton, adjourned on the 30 ult. The dignified and the judicious proceedings of this assembly, it is said, will have a powerful effect in bringing about the call of a Convention in that state.

$40.000 *Prize.*—We learn by the Philadelphia papers received this morning, that this great prize drawn in the Maryland State Lottery, in Baltimore last Wednesday, is owned by a gentleman of Philadelphia. *Baltimore Patriot.*

On Tuesday morning, says the National Journal, General La Favette paid a visit to the new frigate *Brandywine*, and we understand expressed himself highly delighted with her as a specimen of naval architecture, and especially gratified with the attention which has been devoted to preparing the apartments for his accomodation. In this visit he was accompanied by the President of the United State, the Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. Morris, of the Navy Board.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Cadiz, May 23.

"You have no conception of the wretched state of this country. There is nothing doing but in the Sherry wine trade. The duties on British manufactures amount to nearly a prohibition, and all vessels are now obliged to come in ballast from London for wines and fruits.

The accounts from Madrid state, that Morillo will immediately be sent out as Governor General of Cuba. Morillo is, we believe, in France. *Boston Pallad.*

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, in Lincoln county, N. C. on the 11th day of July last, two apprentice boys, named Wm. Deal and Daniel Pope, bound to me by court to the Hatter's trade. A reward of five cents will be given for said boys, if delivered at my shop, or 2½ cents for one of them; both of them are rather dark complected and short spoken; one side of leather would make several pair of shoes for the former. All persons are forwarned against harboring or trading with them, or giving them any employment. *JACOB HUNSEKER.*

August 3d, 1825. 1w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 9, 1825.

THE regiments composing the 7th brigade, are ordered to parade for Review and Inspection, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, armed and equipped as the law directs—viz:

The two Iredell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 89) at Statesville, on Monday, the 3d day of October next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Thursday, the 6th day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews. 7t76

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, *Aid-de-Camp.*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Concord, Aug. 9th, 1825.

IBZAN CANNON, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 11th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly; John W. Hamilton, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector, for the 11th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Charles Harris, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 11th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JNO. N. PHIFER,
Brigadier General, 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

The Colonels commanding the several regiments composing the 11th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will cause the troops under their command to be paraded for review and inspection, at the following times and places, unless the ground should be unfit for field exercise, in which event, the Colonels will change the grounds, (observing that the distance must be as short as possible) giving timely notice to the Brigadier General.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Montgomery county, will be reviewed at Henderson, on Tuesday, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Cabarrus Regiment will be reviewed at Concord, on Tuesday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 2d Regiment of Mecklenburg county, will be reviewed at their regimental muster-ground, on Tuesday, the 11th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The 1st Regiment of Mecklenburg county will be reviewed in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 13th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, will be reviewed at Concord, on Friday, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock.

The Brigade Staff will attend the Brigadier General on review; and the Inspector will examine into the number and condition of the arms. By order of the Brigadier General.

IBZAN CANNON, *Aid-de-Camp.*

For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beard's Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan;—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15. 1825. 67

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3m75

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Ordnance Department.

Washington, 4th June, 1825.

SEALED Proposals will be received by this Department until the 1st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New-Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per *pound*.

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulation for inspecting them. 1t71 GEO. BOMFORD.

June 4. Brevet Col. on Ordnance Service.

For Sale,

A LARGE tract of *LAND* in West Tennessee, containing upwards of

Three Thousand Acres,

in one body, lying about ten miles south of Big Hatchie River, in Tipton county, about seven miles from the Court-House. Big Creek runs a south direction through this tract of land. It adjoins the President and Trustee's line for a school. Said land is 30 or 40 miles above Memphis, called Chickasaw Bluff, and fifteen miles from Mississippi river; also, near the Beaver-Dams, which affords an endless range.

The Surveyor-General writes, that the land is good second quality, and is worth three or four dollars per acre these times, when all lands are priced low.

A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the lands. Purchasers will please apply to Mr. *Ilmand Hall*, Rowan county; or to

JESSE POTTS,
in the Town of Fayetteville.

August 2, 1825. 3t72

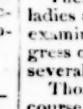
Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825. 3mt82

For Sale,



MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any *demands against me*, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 31

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of August, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendance of the Rev. WM. M. GRIEN.

The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families of the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now making, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery and in all the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ordinary and the ornamental branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits and progress of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a Diploma with the signatures of their instructors and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class—Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, and Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy and Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making Fruit and Flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year; one of six weeks during the winter, the other of a fortnight during the summer. The first session will end about the middle of November next; and a proportionable deduction be made in the price of tuition on account of the shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

For 1st Class	$10 per session.
2d	12 50 do.
3d and 4th	15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsboro', July 9. 3t71

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

The Muse.

NIGHT.

I love thee when thou comest, g'orious Sun,
Out of the chambers of thy watery dwelling;
I love thee when thy early beam is telling
Of worlds awakened, and man's toil begun;
I love thee, too, when o'er the western hill
Thy parting ray in golden hue is stealing,
For then the gush of soft and pensive feeling
Speaks to the laboring bosom, "peace, be still;"
But thou art not so lovely to mine eye
At morning, balmy eve, or busy noon,
As is thy gentle sister, the pale Moon,
Which shineth now in yon unclouded sky:
Then let me forth to drink her mellow ray;
Who would exchange it for the gaudy day?

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

Let no repugnance to a single state,
Lead to an union with a worthless mate.
Altho', 'tis true, you'll find full many a fool
Would make old maids the butt of ridicule.
A single lady, though advanc'd in life,
Is much more happy than an ill-match'd wife.

AN EPITAPH.

In this vain world, short was my stay,
And empty was my laughter;
I go before, to lead the way,
And you come *jogging* after.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK CANALS.

FROM THE YATES (N. Y.) REPUBLICAN.

On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to New-York. The short space of 8 years and 2 months, only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for a world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before —an uninterrupted artificial navigation (including the Champlain Canal) of 414 miles; and this, too, through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rocks. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789, which sum it has been enabled to raise on very advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which, a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed: far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of 10,000 dollars annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusion of learning. We have constructed a state prison, on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched, in various ways, and by various means, every section of the State. In fact, what have we not done in the march of improvement? Yet, who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus incurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two-fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished? By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who, then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

Languages.—By a reckoning made from the best Dictionaries, for each of the following languages, there are about 20,000 words in the Spanish; 22,000 in the English; 25,000 in the Latin; 30,000 in the French; 45,000 in the Italian; 50,000 in the Greek; 80,000 in the German: 15,000 words may be generally known to any Englishman who understands the Latin, French, and Italian.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RULES TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

These rules, though for summer, will, with due allowance for latitude and season, suit almost any time and place.

1. Keep yourself cool; but this you may say is impossible in our hot weather. It is indeed difficult; still something is to be done. Take for instance, nothing heating and stimulating, merely for the sake of pleasing your palate, or stupifying your brain; not a drop, except your health requires it. This, at least, will save you some money, and prevent many evils beside.

2. Don't eat too much, which at least half your neighbors do.

3. Retire in due season,—that in due season you may rise.

4. Throw your feather beds out of the window, or put them where you will not see them again till December. For Feathers, take the following substitutes; first, because best, the inner husks of the corn, cutting off the head end next the cob, dividing the husk lengthwise into several slips by a hatchel, by the hand, or by a strong iron comb; second, hair; third, straw. The husks or straw, may be put loosely into a sack, or made into a matrass; the latter mode is best. No young person should ever sleep on feathers, and then old ones will not wish to.

5. Adapt your clothing to the season; too much or too little are both equally bad. Leave the body wholly free from pressure or restraint.

6. Subject the passions to reason, and selfishness to justice.

7. Preserve the approbation of your own mind.

8. Wash your skin locally, more or less every day,—and generally, at least thrice a week.

9. Never waste the resources of a sound constitution and sound health. If you should fall sick, after observing these rules, you will at least have the consolation of believing that you have not made yourself ill. When you can no longer do without medical advice, send for a physician who not only understands his duty, but is faithful in the discharge of it. Tell him at once all you feel, and all you know, about your case. Never treat him like a conjuror, nor oblige him to act like one. Follow his advice implicitly; tell him every time he calls on you, what has happened in the interval; and then, if he should not succeed in his first effort to relieve you, he will be likely to do it in the second.

MEAT BREAKFASTS.

It is too much the practice in London, and amongst the artizans of the country, to sit down after three hours work in the morning to a cup of tea and a few slices of bread and butter; and this partly accounts for the sickly squalid countenances that are so frequently to be met with. Tea should never be taken as an article of food, but merely as a refreshing beverage; and meat should be always eaten for breakfast when people can afford it, except in a few cases of delicate habits, whose stomachs cannot digest it, until the latter part of the day. If a man have been indulging the night before, and feel dry in the mouth, and if he also have a wish for a cup of tea, it will be highly proper to take it; but then he should endeavor to engage his appetite to a small bit of ham, or rump stake, or an egg, if possible, an furnish the stomach with something to employ its juices upon. Let it be ever so small, a bit of meat in the morning should be eaten by those who wish to be strong. And we firmly believe, that if men could return to the ancient mode of breakfasting, namely, beef steak and dried flesh, they would be a stouter race than the present *souchong* breed. Tea is much better for an evening beverage than for morning, unless when the stomach is under the effects of too much exertion. Coffee, *if it affects the bowels*, is the best fluid for breakfast, but if it do not affect the bowels, it is the worst. This observation applies also to roasted grain.

SLEEPING and EATING.

Many writers have contended that "sleep is always natural after eating," and quote as common to all the brute animals we are acquainted with; but what seems to prove above all things, that rest and sleep are necessary after eating, is that digestion has been proved to be carried on chiefly by fermentation, to which rest, every body knows, is so essentially necessary, that it cannot take place without it. Nevertheless, such as make supper their *principal* meal, should recollect the old adage,

After dinner, sit awhile;
After supper, walk a mile.

Which, from its antiquity, as well as from its being delivered in rhyme, comes armed with the strength of Sampson; but if we appeal once more to the brute animals, they will still furnish us with arguments in favour of this practice, and every analogy borrowed from them deserves to be attended to, as they have never yet subjected their instincts to the tyranny of fashion.

A LEARNED PEDAGOGUE.

The following was furnished us, as the copy of a letter, written by a person who was desirous of securing support to a school he proposed to open.

Georgia Adv.

SIR—Kontemplatin the openning of a School in your neaberhood, I shoud be greatly obliged by your extensive patronage, and I shal without hesitation asshure you of my deturmination to direct my whole atention to the advansement of my skollars of whatever sex, in all the branshes of useful learnin and literature. I teacheth reeding riting and the plane rules of mathewmattocks in scientiffic order and no pupils who shall be entrusted to my management shall be lackin in the instrucsion suitable to their intellectual compacity. There is a vast difference in mentol compacity of children of all ages an sexes, so that it is most extonishin at times to witness the diversity of powers by which the intellectual advancements may be advanced in learnin and scientiffic acquisitions. All due attensions will be paid to morality, and ever effort made to render improvements greatly evident.

N. B. Geografy will be taught to those having a wish for this or other classacal sciense or art.

Young ladys will be instructted if desired in kneedle work by a person quallifyed for that bransh of polite learnin, &c. &c.

CITY OF PARIS.

There are in this city 520 Watchmakers, who employ about 2056 workmen, and produce annually 30,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks; the whole worth about 10,765,000 francs.

In the same city there are thirty tanneries, in which 300 workmen prepare every year, at a medium, 45,000 ox hides, 4,000 cow hides, 9,000 horse hides, 60,000 calf skins, and employ in this operation 11 million of tan, 97,000 pounds of allum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce is estimated at 3,729,000 francs. The number of houses sold annually in Paris, is about four thousand two hundred.

Of printing establishments there are eighty occupying 3000 workmen, moving 600 presses, and employing yearly 280,800 reams of paper which yield a receipt of 8,750,000 francs.

The royal printing office, which employs 80 presses, 295 workmen, and from 70 to 80,000 reams of paper, is not included in this estimate.

An Englishman, named Thomas Pamphlet, was thrown by accident, in March, 1824, among a part of the natives of New South Wales, who had no intercourse with the whites. The following is one of the anecdotes related of his residence with them:

"When Pamphlet arrived among them, they had no more idea that water could be made hot than it could be made solid; and on his heating some in a tin pot which he had saved when wrecked, the whole tribe gathered round him and watched the pot till it began to boil, when they all took to their heels, shouting and screaming; nor could they be persuaded to return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the pot, when they slowly ventured back, and carefully covered the place where the water was spilt with sand. During the whole of his stay among them, they were never reconciled to this operation of boiling."

Formerly it was a maxim, that a young woman should never be married till she had spun herself a set of body, table, and bed linen. From this custom all unmarried women were called *spinsters*, an appellation they still retain in all deeds and law proceedings.

Segars made of tobacco raised on a farm in Lancaster, Pa. are said to be equal in flavor to the best Havana segars.

Book Store.

EZRA ALLEMONG,

HAS just received an extensive assortment of *Books* from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powel on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenasse on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powel on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitty's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Bailies' morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averill's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenac on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swediam on syphillis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affection; Fordyce's sermons; Belfrey's addresses; Proudfit's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskin's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddrige on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmer's sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras; Ely's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibson's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmer's works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ossian's poems; Scott's infantry; Reids, works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillie's Greece; Say's political economy; Rollin's ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

EZRA ALLEMONG,

Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. '46

Rheumatic Pains.

LUMBAGO, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine warehouse, North East corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of Medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicines has the signature of the sole proprietor. *T. W. DYOTT, M. D.*

Tickets

IN the 2d class of the *Oxford Academy Lotteries*, for sale at the Printing Office: highest prize $20,000; besides $10,000, $5,000, eighteen of $1,000, &c. &c. Price of tickets $5.

Approved Family Medicines,

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of EDINBURGH.

And for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139 north-east corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia; and retailed by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicines throughout the United States, where may be had gratis, Pamphlets, either in English, German, French, or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, whooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial disease, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Bitters.—Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative against the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.—A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body. Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.—For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use, for the removal of this disagreeable, tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.—Price fifty cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c. Price twenty-five cents per box; large boxes 50 cents.

Dr. Vickers' Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm, &c. Price 37½ cents per box.

Dr. Vickers' Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life. Price one dollar per bottle.

Balm of Iberia. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrific—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.—Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water.—Celebrated for curing most disorders of the Eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

Mabry's Approved Plaster Cloth.—A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breast, biles, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar for each size Plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

☞ Take notice, that in order to prevent imposition, all and each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed up with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparallelled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

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